

Law Enforcement News

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Artificial intelligence tackles a very real problem — police misconduct control

Efforts to prevent police misconduct in Chicago are now being aided by a computer software program that uses artificial intelligence to identify traits or behavior patterns shared by officers who have been fired for disciplinary reasons, then identifies patterns among current personnel who may themselves be at risk for misconduct.

Brainmaker, an \$850 program developed by California Scientific Software, is being utilized by the department as an automated "early-warning system" intended to flag at-risk officers before they commit acts that could get them arrested, fired or sued, said Raymond Risley, the Assistant Deputy Superintendent who heads the Chicago Police Department's Internal Affairs Division.

It is intended to provide police officials with an opportunity to intervene before serious misconduct occurs, and is not being used as a disciplinary measure against officers, Risley stressed.

"This is not a disciplinary process. It's an opportunity for the department to reach out to these people

and inform them that there's an exceptionally good chance that their behavior may lead to conduct serious enough to result in their separation at some point in the future... It's non-disciplinary, non-punitive. It's an opportunity for an officer who is moving in the wrong direction to rehabilitate himself," Risley said in a recent interview with LEN.

Use of the Brainmaker software could put the CPD on the cutting edge of a new policing technology. According to Joe Fritsch, a spokesman for California Scientific Software, the department's application of Brainmaker is the first of its kind in the nation by a law enforcement agency. The software is commonly used in finance and trading to predict market trends, bond ratings and stock prices, he said, and in the medical and manufacturing sectors.

The CPD is using Brainmaker to analyze demographic, performance and disciplinary data on sworn members of the department, including a control group of nearly 200 former officers who have been terminated since 1988. Among the information entered in the system is race, sex, age, education,

number of traffic accidents, reports of lost weapons or badges, marital status and frequency of sick leaves.

The software identifies characteristics shared by officers fired for misconduct, and differentiates between the separated officers and those currently on the force. Brainmaker then lists officers it has determined to share characteristics present in the fired officers.

Risley said the department closely examines the information Brainmaker provides about at-risk officers "to make sure there are no aberrations, that we're not identifying somebody at risk who clearly does not deserve to be named or labeled as such."

After the validation is completed, the officers' names are forwarded to the Personnel Division for intervention, which may involve counseling or simply discussing problems with the officer, Risley added.

"We contact the officers, meet with them, and attempt to intervene and develop some strategies for treatment, correct their behavior and get them back into the mainstream," he said. "There's no disciplinary component to this process. If the officer refuses to

participate, nothing happens to him."

The department's first test-run of the system, which it began using Aug. 1, resulted in the identification of nearly 200 at-risk officers — many of whom department officials had already suspected might be susceptible to misconduct or criminal activity. "When our first list of at-risk personnel was printed out by Brainmaker, we were very pleased to see that it was identifying the same people that we knew anecdotally were high-risk people," said Risley.

Prior to Brainmaker, the department relied on its Behavioral Alert System to identify officers who might go bad. BAS identified at-risk officers using conclusions drawn by command officers based on their observations, performance reviews and disciplinary data. The search for an alternative system stemmed from complaints by police union officials who "vehemently opposed it" because they "felt it was an extremely subjective process," Risley said.

"There were no standards for the identification of personnel," said

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A promising report card:

Cops score as school resource

By Jacob R. Clark
(First of two parts.)

Around the country, school is barely back in session, but already the grades are in for a program in North Carolina that assigns police exclusively to local schools to prevent violence, address related issues and forge positive bonds with students.

Police officials, school administrators and even students themselves are giving high marks to the Robeson County School Outreach Program, now in its second year. An integral part of the program are the school resource officers who are assigned to troubled schools to prevent violence, teach drug- and gang-prevention courses and change the misperceptions and distrust youths have about police.

The program is an outgrowth of Gov. Jim Hunt's Task Force on School

Violence, which he created in February 1993 to address escalating violence in the state's public school system.

SRO programs have been in existence in North Carolina for several years, according to Sgt. Kenneth Williams of the Cumberland County Sheriff's Department, who is president of the state School Resource Officers Association. "The SRO, like the DARE program, is like a bridge to span that gap between law enforcement and our younger generation," he said. "That's a wide gap that's been getting wider for

the last 15 years."

Pulling in the Same Direction

What makes the Robeson County effort different from other SRO programs in the state is that it uses a multi-jurisdictional task force to choose the officer who will be assigned as an SRO. The officer is expected to work in concert with other agencies serving the needs of juveniles, including courts, schools, social services and other law enforcement agencies, said Dr. Pamela L. Riley, the director of the North Caro-

lina Center for the Prevention of School Violence, which is helping to evaluate the Robeson County effort.

"These are juvenile court counselors, law enforcement agencies and schools all working together, pulling in the same direction," said Riley, who gave a presentation on the program at last month's conference on "Solving Youth Violence: Partnerships That Work." The conference was co-sponsored by seven Cabinet-level agencies, including Justice, Education, Health and

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Study of gun seizures by police finds a 'shocking' absence of data

Despite the recent attention focused on violent crime, most of the police agencies initially contacted in a recent survey say they are unsure of how many firearms their officers seize annually because they do not keep such records.

The survey of the gun-seizure rates in 30 large U.S. cities, released last month by the Crime Control Institute of Washington, D.C., also found that police in Phoenix, Albuquerque, N.M., and Birmingham, Ala., last year chalked up the highest rates of guns seized per police employee.

"Given the high visibility of the gun crime issue in recent years, it would seem that gun-seizure data would be an important administrative statistic for all police agencies," wrote researchers

Carol Bridgeforth and Dr. Lawrence Sherman, who is president of the Crime Control Institute. "The results show otherwise. Almost half of the big-city police agencies were unable to tell us how many guns their officers seized last year."

"An old Washington, D.C., saying is that 'nobody does anything about a problem until someone starts to count it,'" they added. "Perhaps we could take more guns off the streets, and prevent more gun crime, if we would simply start counting how many guns we are already taking."

In an interview with LEN, Sherman called the absence of gun-seizure data "shocking," and said that finding "may be the most important contribution of

the study. If it raises consciousness about the need to keep this figure foremost in the minds of departments' leadership, then perhaps we will be able to encourage police to do all that can be done to combat urban homicide. If you have departments that aren't even paying attention to that number, then clearly nobody's putting much emphasis on getting the guns off the street."

The survey, which compiled exact figures from 26 cities and estimates from four others, found that Phoenix had the highest rate of gun seizures, with an estimated 331 firearms seized for every 100 police employees. It was followed by Albuquerque, with 321 guns seized per 100 police employees.

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What They Are Saying:

"I've worked for five chiefs, and I faithfully carried out their policies when I worked for them. Now it's my turn. I've told the staff I expect them to do the same for me and I have no doubt that they will."

— Miami Police Chief Donald Warshaw, who was sworn in in July and says he is eager to begin implementing his ideas for the department. (4:2)

Around the Nation

Northeast



CONNECTICUT — A New Haven man, Timothy Brelsford, 33, kidnapped a police officer last month and stole his motorcycle, then hijacked a car and shot a 4-year-old, according to police. Brelsford was seriously wounded after being shot four times by police.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA — A 13-year-old boy was charged with first-degree murder last month in the death of another 13-year-old, Anthony Stokes. The two teen-agers had exchanged words at a party the night before the shooting, said police.

MAINE — A Belfast teen-ager was formally charged last month in the stabbing death of his mother, Patricia Goguen, 34. He allegedly killed her when she ordered him out of the house.

MARYLAND — Denton authorities are saying that a fire last month at a police substation was intentionally set. The substation, opened at the request of residents following racial disturbances last year, had been vandalized 24 hours before the fire.

MASSACHUSETTS — Gladys Espino of Springfield was sentenced to a year in jail last month after admitting that she had falsely reported in February that her van had been hijacked. Based on Espino's claim, police shot and killed an unarmed black man, Benjamin Schofield, 20, then threw a party for the officer who shot him.

Three youths questioned about a stolen car last month face charges of taking four guns and more than a pound of marijuana from the evidence room at the Palmer police station as they were leaving.

NEW JERSEY — A Federal undercover operation aimed at preventing the Lucchese crime family from opening an import-export company to smuggle heroin and cocaine in New Jersey was sabotaged last month when a New York City Transit Police officer apparently tipped off a ringleader of the conspiracy. While nine men were charged in a 51-count indictment, law enforcement officials said that many more would have been arrested had not the identity of Richard Sabol, an informer, been revealed. A senior law-enforcement official refused to speculate as to how the officer could have known of the New Jersey undercover operation. Sabol, already in prison, was given a furlough in exchange for infiltrating the Lucchese plot.

NEW YORK — A black, plainclothes New York City Transit Police officer was shot four times by a white, off-duty city officer in the confusion surrounding the arrest of two armed teenagers Aug. 22 on a crowded subway platform. Bullets fired by Officer Peter DelDebbio hit Officer Desmond Robinson in the lungs, heart, liver, and led to the removal of his spleen. The incident began after commuters told police of two teen-agers with guns on the platform. One suspect was immediately arrested while the other fired a round from his sawed-off shotgun, hitting a woman in the leg. Transit Police are

pursuing a scenario whereby DelDebbio shot Robinson when he and six transit officers — uniformed and plainclothes — converged on the platform. DelDebbio was wounded in the arm by police gunfire.

The trial of a New York State Police investigator charged with faking evidence in a 1991 carjacking case in Rockland County began last month in New City. Edward Pilus, a 16-year veteran of the State Police, was also one of 40 investigators assigned to review thousands of criminal cases in 1992, after officials learned of possible evidence tampering in the now two-year-old evidence tampering scandal. Pilus, 44, pleaded not guilty to charges that he lifted a fingerprint from the booking card of a suspected carjacker and claimed he discovered it on a stolen car. He also faces a separate trial in Orange County, where he is accused of having fabricated burglary evidence in 1992.

New York City Police Officer Tracey Bowden, 24, filed a Federal lawsuit last month alleging sexual harassment by a highly decorated police sergeant. According to Bowden's complaint, Sgt. Steven Daley grabbed her breasts, made lewd remarks, and asked her about her sex life. Also named in the complaint are Sergeants Susan Bick and Thomas Feeney, who allegedly failed to help Bowden or restrain Daley. Daley, who has received more than 80 citations, has allegedly harassed other women at Manhattan's 19th Precinct, including one sergeant.

Edwin Cortes, 22, an off-duty New York City police officer, was killed last month by a hit-and-run driver as he waited by his disabled motorcycle for assistance. The driver, in a red Chevy Blazer, narrowly missed hitting Officer Gene Lopresti, 31, who had recognized Cortes and stopped to help him with his motorcycle. Cortes reportedly flew 50 feet into the air after being hit by the Blazer at approximately 80 miles per hour. He died an hour later.

PENNSYLVANIA — New driver's licenses with a magnetic data strip and computer-generated digital image of the driver will be issued starting in November.

VERMONT — A jury deliberated less than 90 minutes last month before acquitting Barre police officers Timothy Trono and Brian Elwell on charges of using a stun gun on a handcuffed suspect. Trono still faces obstruction of justice charges.

Under a new sexual harassment policy, state prisons will ban all cable channels that show unedited R-rated movies and videos. Officials say the films could create a hostile atmosphere.

Southeast



ALABAMA — The State Ethics Commission was petitioned by more than 250 Linden residents last month to investigate complaints against Marengo County Sheriff Roger Davis. The allegations include a claim that Davis gave the county's all-terrain vehicle to his daughter.

Redding Pitt was confirmed as U.S. Attorney for the Middle District of Alabama last month by the U.S. Senate. Pitt is a former assistant to state Attorney General Jimmy Evans.

LOUISIANA — David Williams, 22, wanted for the August 12 torture-murder of 23-year-old Thomas May, was arrested last month in San Diego. May was handcuffed, doused with gasoline and set on fire. Williams also faces charges of attempted murder in the shooting of a witness.

SOUTH CAROLINA — A state trooper in St. Matthews removed a pen cap from the throat of a woman he had pulled over for speeding. Rhonda Reeves, who had collapsed while choking, had been on her way to the hospital when Trooper Scott James stopped her. She was not ticketed.

The supervisors of prison trusty Joseph Pooler were suspended by the state Department of Corrections last month after Pooler, a prison driver, was accused of sexually assaulting three boys.

TENNESSEE — Chattanooga police launched an internal probe last month into the arrest of 21-year-old Clark Cross for disorderly conduct. Cross was videotaped tossing a flying disc outside of a bar when witnesses said an officer took it, hit Cross on the head with it, and sprayed him with mace. The tape was aired on a local television station.

VIRGINIA — Halifax's only full-time drug investigator, Kurland Roark, 48, was arrested last month and charged with drunken driving. He was suspended without pay.

State troopers are issuing fewer speeding tickets this year and concentrating more on criminal arrests, according to officials. Criminal arrests have risen by 15.9 percent compared to the first half of 1993, while speeding tickets declined by 13.9 percent.

Encouraged by results in other cities, politicians and neighborhood groups in Alexandria are giving serious consideration to adoption of a juvenile curfew law. A proposed curfew became a major issue in the city's 1988 mayoral election, with opponents claiming that a curfew would distract police and impinge on teen-agers' constitutional rights. Fears that a curfew could not withstand constitutional challenges were laid to rest in May, however, when the U.S. Supreme Court refused to hear a challenge to a Dallas curfew law. While there has not been a high level of teen-age violence in Alexandria, officials claim that a curfew would not only get teenagers off the streets, but imbue a greater sense of responsibility in parents who could be penalized along with offenders.

Midwest



INDIANA — Students at Marion County schools are being encouraged — with an offer of a \$50 reward — to call in information leading to the seizure of guns or drugs at school. The Quick 50 program urges students to report crimes anonymously.

Fort Wayne police believe that the same group is responsible for at least seven of the nine robberies of pizza delivery drivers last month. The rash of thefts has prompted some drivers to begin carrying weapons.

Herbicide was used by conservation officers in Leesburg last month to destroy over 500,000 marijuana plants growing on a former hemp farm. The hemp was grown during World War II as a replacement for dwindling supplies of fiber.

Greene County residents will have 911 service within the next 12 months, Bloomfield officials said last month. Residents will pay a surcharge equal to about 10 percent of their average monthly phone bills to cover the expense.

State Representative Vernon Smith has called the level of drug smuggling in prisons "appalling," and is pushing for tougher sanctions against guards and other employees who supply drugs to inmates. In the past two years, some 38 correctional workers were disciplined for narcotic use, possession, or trafficking.

MICHIGAN — Ten prisoners made a daring daytime escape from the Ryan Regional Correctional Facility in Detroit last month. Using shotguns to blast their way past guards, the men ran through two holes cut in the medium-security prison's double fence and fled in waiting cars. Four of the men were quickly caught, and another was later found dead of a drug overdose in an alley. Four guards have been suspended pending an investigation.

OHIO — Garfield Heights Police Sgt. Dennis Gilvar, 40, was shot to death last month by Harry Mitts, 44, who was drunk and demanding to spend more time with his 8-year-old daughter, who was in his ex-wife's custody. Gilvar was shot when police responded to Mitts's apartment building to investigate a report of shots being fired. A neighbor, John Bryant, 28, was also killed. Mitts was arrested after a six-hour standoff with police.

Four Columbus police recruits were fired last month after one lied about involvement in a shooting in which the victim was wounded in the leg and three others conspired to cover up the details.

Plains States



MINNESOTA — Some 250,000 wild marijuana plants were mowed down and burned in August by Hayfield authorities.

The City of Minneapolis has paid out over \$1 million this year to settle police brutality lawsuits. The total soared last month after Craig Mische, 25, was awarded \$700,000 in damages after claiming an officer beat him while he was lying on a barroom floor.

A near record low of 538 highway fatalities was recorded statewide in 1993.

by the Department of Public Safety. Stricter drunken-driving penalties, seat belts, safer cars, and limited-access freeways are credited for the figure, which is 7 percent lower than the average of the previous five years.

Efforts to keep two repeat child sex offenders in indefinite custody were rejected by the state's highest court last month, prompting a state legislative panel to consider ways of tightening the law that reversed their indefinite commitment. The two men, Dennis Linehan and Peter Rickmyer, were released because they did not show an "utter lack of power to control their sexual impulses." James Lee Schweninger, a pedophile who molested 17 boys, was released under the same circumstances.

NEBRASKA — A 10-bed shelter for battered women opened last month in Bellevue. Over 2,000 women had to be turned away from a 26-bed shelter in Omaha, the area's only other facility.

NORTH DAKOTA — In an effort to eliminate duplication, the Eddy County Sheriff's Department in New Rockford will assume the responsibilities of police departments here and in Sheyenne this month.



ARIZONA — A Phoenix woman who was attacked in her workplace parking lot last month bit two inches from the tongue of her assailant. The unidentified victim was attacked as she was getting into her truck. She bit off the tongue of Javier Salinas, 24, when he shoved her down in the seat of her vehicle and stuck his tongue in her mouth. Police captured Salinas the next day, after he sought treatment at the Paradise Valley Hospital. He is charged with sexual assault, forgery, robbery and kidnapping.

The state Supreme Court ruled last month that Phoenix's 10 P.M. curfew for juveniles under 16 is legal. The curfew was challenged by Sriana Kvalvik, 16, who was charged with a violation when she was 15.

Officials in Marana are considering paying tippers up to \$300 for information on "taggers" who spray graffiti on public and private property.

COLORADO — A Colorado Springs teen-ager was sentenced to two life terms without parole last month for the murder of his parents. Sixteen-year-old Jacob Ind said that his parents, Ker-mode and Pamela Jordan, abused him.

NEW MEXICO — A series of raids involving more than 200 law enforcement officers resulted in the arrests of 40 people in Deming last month. The arrests capped several months of investigation into drugs and stolen property.

OKLAHOMA — A lineup room and two other rooms were used last month as courtrooms while crews removed asbestos and made other renovations to the Tulsa municipal courthouse.

TEXAS — Austin officials have an-

Around the Nation

nounced an auto-theft prevention program that would encourage motorists to voluntarily place a decal on their windshield, giving police the right to stop the vehicle if it is seen on the street between 1 and 5 A.M. The sticker, which is good for four years, costs \$2.



CALIFORNIA — A bill calling for the padding of juvenile graffiti vandals was narrowly defeated by a state Assembly committee last month. The legislation's sponsor, Orange County Assemblyman Mickey Conroy, said he was inspired by the caning in Singapore of American teen-ager Michael Fay for vandalizing cars. Under Conroy's measure, juveniles caught scrawling graffiti would be given 10 whacks with a hardwood paddle by parents or a bailiff in open court. The teen-ager's name or his parent's name would be made public to further the wrongdoer's humiliation. Conroy said that letters to his office ran 40-to-1 in favor of his idea. The legislation, which failed to pass by just a single vote, was excoriated by the American Civil Liberties Union, parents and teachers groups, and child's rights groups who claimed that the bill failed to address the cause of teenage vandalism and would only beget more violence.

A plea by former Los Angeles police officers Stacey Koon and Laurence Powell to have their convictions in the Rodney King case overturned last month resulted in an order by a Federal appeals court to lengthen their sentences in accordance with Federal guidelines. Ruling that the two men had gotten off too easily with 30-month sentences, the court called for terms of at least 70 to 87 months.

A banner flew over Los Angeles

beaches late last month, announcing that Rhode Island murderer Craig Price, 20, intends to move to California upon his release from prison. Under Rhode Island law, Price, who savagely killed four people by the time he was 15, must be set free by his 21st birthday. [See LEN, June 15, 1994.]

Redondo Beach police have caught the cat burglar who occasionally tickled residents' feet as he crept from their bedrooms. Arnold James Collins Jr., 20, was charged July 30 with residential burglary, petty theft, and evading arrest.

HAWAII — Fatal traffic accidents in which intoxication was a factor have dropped by 13 percent on Oahu this year, compared to the same period in 1993. Police say they will continue setting up surprise roadblocks on the weekends.

IDAHO — The Coeur D'Alene school board proposed last month that all elementary schoolchildren participate in a National Rifle Association-sponsored gun-safety program. Three children have been killed in the last five years in gun accidents.

A 69-year-old man in Mountain Home could face life in prison for having consensual sex with two 12-year-olds. Clint Johnson told authorities last month that he could not tell how old the girls were because he is legally blind.

OREGON — Gresham police shot and killed a woman last month who was holding a Siamese cat at knifepoint in a grocery store. Police maced her when she began to move toward them with her knife raised, and shot her when she charged them.

WASHINGTON — Two 12-year-old boys were held by Wenatchee police last month as suspects in the shooting death of a transient on the banks of the Columbia River. The victim was shot in the head and chest after he threw rocks at the boys, who were disturbing him by firing their weapons.

NJ police-hiring program may fall short of the mark

Officials look to Fed crime bill for help in avoiding layoffs

A law enacted in New Jersey in 1993 that was intended to fund the hiring of up to 2,000 police officers statewide may not reach its goal, and some local officials warn that officers who were recently hired under the "Safe and Secure Communities Act" may have to be laid off if funding runs out next year.

State officials are downplaying those fears, saying that some funding sources have not yet kicked in and that monies for police hiring contained in the recently approved Federal crime bill may help to bolster the act.

The law, signed last August by then-Gov. Jim Florio, was designed to provide communities with funding to hire new officers and those who have been furloughed in recent years. But The Asbury Park Press reported last month that the act had fallen about 1,500 officers short of its goal — partially because of uncertainty over how large a piece of the Federal crime bill pie the state will receive and because Gov. Christine Todd Whitman has cut state funding of the act.

A \$75 fine imposed on all criminal and disorderly conduct convictions has generated only about one-third of the \$6 million it was estimated to raise for police hiring. The Press reported on Aug. 4. In addition, a \$15-million state appropriation approved last year for police hiring actually provided \$11.2 million for new police personnel, with the rest allotted for equipment purchases.

In her first budget since taking office in January, Whitman slashed the \$15 million to \$9 million, and eliminated the equipment grants. The Governor counted on \$2.2 million from the fines so grants awarded next year would allow police agencies to keep their new hires.

Priority was given to those localities that would use the grants to set up community policing programs. Assemblyman Lee A. Solomon, a Republican who sponsored the act, said those communities should continue to receive

grants and called for an expansion of the program. He said the issue was complicated by year-to-year uncertainty over the state budget.

"It's a disappointment that we haven't reached 2,000," he said. "It's had a positive impact, but it has not gone as far as we wanted, and we'll push to try to make it go farther. One of the problems you always have in government is there are never any guarantees from budget year to budget year."

Chuck Davis, a spokesman for the state Justice Department, which administers the grants through its Department of Law and Public Safety, told LEN that legislators promised that the 2,000-officer goal could easily be reached with \$11 million, and now New Jersey municipalities are learning otherwise.

"The Legislature said that for \$11 million bucks, we were going to get 2,000 police officers," he said. "They knew that was not a sound figure. They based it on approximately \$30,000-35,000 a cop."

Davis said 307 officers in 142 municipalities — "with more to go" — have been funded through the act. "It hasn't fallen through to us. We never expected to get all of those cops because all of the money wasn't there. The fund [from the fines] has just begun to go into effect — that's a relatively new allocation."

Police and municipal officials contacted by The Press said they are grateful to receive the grants, but some expressed disappointment that they have not been able to proceed with the ambitious hiring plans they devised in the wake of the act's approval. In most cases, the grants covered only salaries, leaving it up to localities to collect the tax revenue needed to fund pensions, health insurance, uniforms, training and other costs.

"Any amount is a help to the department," said Long Branch Police Director Louis Napoletano, whose department received \$60,000 of the \$200,000 it had requested — an amount that allowed the agency to add only two

officers. "I don't want us to sound like ingrates, but it's not what we hoped for."

"We're very happy with the two officers we were able to bring on board," said Lakewood Township Manager Gregory C. Fehrenbach. "They were needed, and we could probably use a few more."

Fehrenbach told the newspaper that when it decided to apply for its \$60,000, he notified township officials that there were no guarantees of funding availability for next year.

"The determination then was to review conditions and decide then what was the best of two options: one would be to keep them on, and increase municipal taxes to fund the positions, or to release them and do without those police services," said Fehrenbach. "That's a public policy decision the governing body will have to make at that time."

But Davis expressed hope that the state may yet attain its 2,000-officer goal with the help of funding provided by the Federal crime bill approved by Congress last month. He said state officials had not yet sorted out exactly how much money the crime bill will allot to New Jersey.

"We won't really know until we read the fine print," he said. "State money should be available, and if Federal money is available, along with the revolving fund [from fines], we should be OK."

Arresting statistics:

Most NYC cops make few collars — if any at all

In a department that has grown by more than 5,000 officers in the past five years and is under orders to crack down on minor offenses that were once virtually ignored, a casual observer might think that the rate of arrests by New York City police officers would be rising through the roof.

Wrong.

A recent departmental survey found that nearly 25 percent of the agency's 31,600 officers made no arrests at all in the first seven months of this year, with an additional 47 percent racking up two arrests or fewer. About 10.5 percent of the officers had made 14 or more arrests, while 26 percent of the officers made up the middle ground of three to six arrests so far this year.

A high-ranking police official confirmed the accuracy of the figures, saying there are some viable reasons for the low rates of arrests, such as low rates of criminal activity in some of the city's 75 precincts. But Chief of Personnel Michael Julian conceded that there are many officers "who are not sharing their portion of the workload."

"Certainly on patrol, there doesn't seem to be an increase in arrests for felonies or misdemeanors," Julian told LEN. "Some officers are actually going out of their way not to make arrests."

Those officers avoid making arrests because of the time-consuming paperwork and court appearances involved, which often cut into their personal lives, Julian said. The adoption of steady shifts for most of the force may also play a

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Push-button protection:

Getting alarmed about domestic violence

For victims of domestic violence in Skokie, Ill., help will soon be just a push-button away.

The Skokie Police Department announced last month it would soon distribute 10 portable digital alarm systems free of charge to domestic violence victims who have court orders of protection on file. The devices should be available sometime this fall, after the department and the Security Link Alarm Co., which is donating the devices, work out liability issues.

The systems range in cost from \$400 to \$500, said Sgt. Robert Mason, supervisor of the Police Department's crime-prevention unit.

The devices, which are about the size of a small cigarette lighter and can be worn on a necklace or concealed in a pocket, are similar to those being given to workers at convenience stores and all-night gas stations, whose work makes them extremely susceptible to robberies.

Domestic violence victims will also be provided with the pendants, along

with an alarm device that can be attached to the telephone in the victim's residence. The victim's remote transmitter has a range of over 100 feet inside the home.

The Police Department has opened

A restaurant massacre and a security-industry exhibit give rise to a potential life-saving idea.

a special telephone line that will only receive alarm transmissions. Dispatchers will then summon police to the scene of the domestic violence incident.

Skokie crime-prevention officers sought to increase security for workers at local businesses, particularly those who work at night, in the wake of a restaurant massacre in March 1993 in nearby Palatine, in which seven employees were shot to death execution-style during a robbery.

That case, which remains unsolved, has haunted local law enforcement

agencies, who have channeled their frustration into devising ways to ensure that such a tragedy is not repeated, Mason told LEN. If just one of the victims had access to such an alarm device, he said, some lives might have

been saved.

"They were marched into a freezer and shot," Mason noted. "They didn't have a chance to dial 911; they didn't have a chance to push an alarm button under the counter. If one of these people had had one of these medallions in their pockets, which are about the size of a silver dollar, certainly one of them could have pushed the button. We probably could have saved if not all, then at least some of their lives."

Police Capt. Michael Burns got the idea for the alarm devices while looking at a manufacturer's display at a

recent conference of the American Society for Industrial Security, Mason said. "He thought this would be a great tool to protect victims of domestic violence."

Those who wish to obtain the alarm systems must be a victim of domestic battery or stalking, as defined under Illinois state law; must have an order of protection that stipulates the victim can have no contact with the person named in the order, must live away from the batterer and must visit children through a third party. Applicants must also follow through with civil or criminal prosecutions when their use of the alarm results in an arrest and follow all other guidelines as set forth by the Police Department.

The department will screen applicants before distributing the devices. It will also provide in-home testing once the unit has been installed in the victim's home. The department's social worker will conduct monthly follow-up visits with the victim to determine whether the alarm system is still needed.

Itching to lead

Donald Warshaw, the newly sworn chief of the Miami Police Department, says he can't wait to put his ideas for the 1,022-officer agency to work — and adds that he plans to be around long enough to see his vision become reality.

Warshaw, who was one of three assistant chiefs of the Police Department, was sworn in to head the agency July 7, just one day after his predecessor, Calvin Ross, accepted a gubernatorial appointment to head the state's new Department of Juvenile Justice.

"It was a very quick transition," quipped Warshaw, a 51-year-old native of Brooklyn, N.Y., who began his policing career in Miami in 1972.

In a recent interview with LEN, Warshaw said that like many of his counterparts nationwide, he will have to work within an austere fiscal climate to achieve his goals. Nonetheless, he is optimistic that he can manage the agency with the limited resources available.

"The city of Miami is a poor city," he observed. "The size of the department — in terms of manpower and staffing — has remained pretty constant in the last few years. So efficiency is going to be a key issue for me."

Warshaw has spent the first several weeks of his tenure lobbying support for a proposed \$28-million bond issue that was due to go before the voters on Sept. 8. If approved, the measure would pay for the construction of a new, state-of-the-art police facility, as well as for new training and technology "that will take us into the next century," Warshaw said.

The Chief added that he is counting on funding from the recently passed Federal crime bill so that more officers can be added to the department.

Warshaw is also planning to devise a number of programs that will draw Miami residents and police into a closer relationship, including the establishment of a citizens' police academy and getting more citizen volunteers involved in the agency.

The Chief also wants to enhance the agency's relationship with the media and local businesses, and make his office more accessible to the rank and file. Part of that plan is already under way.

"I've been having weekly break-

fasts with civilians and officers randomly chosen to sit with me in the conference room to share ideas behind closed doors in a no-holds-barred setting," Warshaw said. "I'm going to do that for the rest of my career here."

Warshaw said he has chosen staff members who share his commitment to Miami — "people who are going to help me take this place to new heights."

"There are a lot of things I want to do here, and I'm going to," the Chief asserted. "I'm not a maintenance-type person. I don't want to wait; I want to do them now. I've worked for five chiefs, and I faithfully carried out their policies when I worked for them. Now it's my turn. I've told the staff I expect them to do the same for me and I have no doubt that they will."

While his predecessors have left for other, perhaps greener pastures, Warshaw said he would devote his career to the Miami Police Department for as long as he could. "I love it here and have no interest in leaving," he said. "I intend to stay and really make an impact and a difference here. I don't see myself as short-term."

If Warshaw's name sounds familiar, it may be because his brother, Robert, was recently sworn in as Police Chief in Rochester, N.Y., and also once served as an assistant chief in Miami — although the brothers did not hold the position at the same time. Donald Warshaw started as a patrolman and served as a major for nine years and as an executive assistant prior to his appointment as assistant chief.

"We are two brothers who went through a very non-traditional way to get to the top, independent of each other," said the new Miami chief.

Logjam at the exit

As a merger of their agency with the New York City Police Department looms ever closer to becoming a reality, seven top officials of the city's Housing Police filed their retirement papers late last month.

The retirements came just six weeks before the scheduled Oct. 1 merger of the 2,225-officer Housing Authority force into the 31,000-officer city Police Department. Supporters of the merger, which is also due to include the 4,500-officer Transit Police Department at a

The sheriff is in — for now

Did Texas lawman's term end upon conviction?

A Texas sheriff's refusal to resign from office while awaiting sentencing on drug-related bribery charges has prompted the local Republican Party to seek a legal opinion on whether the disgraced lawman's term effectively ended when he was convicted in July.

Hidalgo County Sheriff Brigido Marmolejo Jr., who has served as Sheriff of the county on the U.S.-Mexico border since 1976, was convicted July 27 of eight counts of racketeering, bribery and money laundering. A Federal jury in Laredo found that Marmolejo took \$151,600 in bribes from a drug dealer in exchange for special privileges in the county jail.

Marmolejo, who faces a minimum term of five years in a Federal prison, was to be sentenced this month, but the hearing was postponed while U.S. District Judge George P. Kazen awaits a report from the state Probation Department. In the meantime, Marmolejo, a Democrat with two years left in his four-year term, continues to run the Sheriff's Department — which has rankled local Republicans, as well as Marmolejo's law enforcement colleagues.

Chris Brisack, chairman of the Hidalgo County Republican Party, said the group has been researching statutes in an effort to force Marmolejo's removal from office.

"There are statutes which make it very clear that as soon as someone is convicted, they are automatically

removed from office," Brisack said in an interview with LEN. "We have adopted the position that as soon as he was convicted, he was automatically removed from office."

On Aug. 23, the county's Republican and Democratic parties jointly filed a lawsuit in Hidalgo County District Court seeking to determine whether Marmolejo should have been dismissed automatically upon conviction. The Democrats joined the lawsuit as a "neutral" party to seek clarification of the law, according to Brisack.

Brisack said the party is attempting to remove Marmolejo so that a special election for his successor can be held in November. If Marmolejo does not resign, the county Commissioners Court would have the authority to appoint his successor, Brisack said.

Last month, Marmolejo reportedly met with the Commissioners Court to find out what effect a resignation would have on his pension. A woman who answered the phone at his office told LEN on Aug. 25 that Marmolejo had not publicly commented on his conviction or disclosed plans to resign. "He has said he would be making a statement in the very near future," she said, but did not know when.

In the tradition of convicted racketeers before him, it is conceivable that Marmolejo could hang on to his office even behind bars. Truman Lewis, the acting director of the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officers Standards and Education, which licenses the state's peace officers, told LEN: "Until he is officially removed,

according to constitutional procedures, then he's still an officeholder."

TCLEOSE initiates administrative actions to revoke licenses of convicted sheriffs, noted Lewis, who added that felony convictions result in mandatory license revocations. But Lewis added that revocation of the license does not remove convicted sheriffs from office.

"Under Texas law, an impeachment process must be initiated by a qualified voter in the county where the offense happened," he said. "It is then presented to the District Attorney's office, which pursues hearings."

TCLEOSE has not yet begun revocation proceedings against Marmolejo, who can give up his license or request a hearing before an administrative law judge. The process can take several months, Lewis added.

Some of Marmolejo's colleagues have urged him to resign. "A law enforcement agency requires the confidence of the community it serves," Brownsville Police Chief Victor Rodriguez told The Associated Press. "When it's lost that confidence, that agency is subject to challenge from the community, then it becomes ineffective."

Hutchinson County Sheriff Lon Blackmon, the current president of the Texas Sheriffs' Association, said the group had not taken a formal stance on the Marmolejo matter, but said it would certainly come up for discussion in future meetings.

later date, say it will result in a streamlined agency that eliminate the duplication of services, reduce management costs and provide more crime-fighting resources.

The merger was authorized under the city budget approved by the City Council in June.

The proposal has also sparked its share of vehement opposition from members of the Transit and Housing police forces and their unions, who believe the merger will cost up to \$30 million to implement and will end up short-changing their constituencies.

In May, Mayor Rudolph W. Giuliani relieved Housing Police Chief DeForrest Taylor, who opposed the merger, and replaced him with Joseph R. Leake, a 29-year Police Department veteran who formerly served as commanding officer of the NYPD's Manhattan North Patrol Borough.

The Housing Police officials who filed their retirement papers last month include seven of its eight highest-ranking members — Peter Cummings, assistant chief of the department; Peter Zarrella, chief of personnel; Joseph Greene, who heads the agency's internal affairs unit; Vincent Pizzo, chief of detectives; James Marcus, chief of support services; Joe Amodeo, the civilian complaint review board chief, and Pasquale Cirincione, deputy chief of patrol. All had served with the department for at least 29 years, and most indicated their retirement would become effective during the month of September. Chief of Patrol Joseph Keaney is staying on the job.

Housing Authority officials downplayed the retirements, which were reported by The New York Daily News on Aug. 25.

"All the retirements were voluntary," said Allen Monczyk, a spokesman for the agency. "These retirements will not affect the merger in any way, nor will they affect daily operations, since the Housing Authority Police Department has a well-structured chain of command. There are conscientious and able men and women who will step into the vacated roles."

Some of the chiefs may have decided to leave because of uncertainty over accrued benefits once the merger takes place. Retiring before the merger would allow them to cash in on terminal leave time, resulting in about 60 days' extra pay for each retiree. That option might not have been available to them after the merger took effect.

"If they don't take their retirement now, they may not be eligible for the terminal leave money, so they're really being forced out," said Timothy Nickels, president of the Housing Police Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, which has roundly criticized the merger proposal. "It's a reflection of the current administration, which has treated us with nothing but contempt."

Leake has reportedly asked several of the chiefs to reconsider, and a Housing Police spokeswoman, Amanita Duga-Carroll, told LEN on Aug. 29 that no replacements had yet been named.

"That doesn't mean these functions aren't being carried out," she said. "Each of these chiefs have executive officers who are capable of fulfilling their functions."

Leake is evaluating the positions before naming replacements, she added.

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Coming up in LEN:

What's shaking in San Francisco? To get the big picture of policing in the city by the Bay, LEN went straight to the top. Don't miss the special interview with Police Chief Anthony Ribera, in the Oct. 15 issue.

High-powered help for beleaguered sheriff's office

Ex-Watergate prosecutor signs on as grand jury eyes possible civil rights violations

Volusia County, Fla., Sheriff Bob Vogel, whose agency is the target of a Justice Department investigation into alleged civil-rights violations stemming from its aggressive enforcement of a controversial drug law, has called on a former assistant U.S. attorney and Watergate prosecutor to represent the department.

Jon Sale, 49, a Miami lawyer who is said to have strong political connections, was hired because of his extensive experience with the federal court system, Vogel told The Daytona Beach News Journal. He will be paid \$150 an hour — less than half of his usual fee, the Sheriff added.

The Sheriff's Department is the focus of a federal grand jury that was convened in May to look into accusations that the agency's Selective Enforcement Teams illegally targeted minorities for traffic stops that sometimes resulted in the seizure of thousands of dollars in cash from motorists. The grand jury's investigation follows an FBI probe of the department that was ordered by Attorney General Janet Reno in June 1993.

The grand jury, which has been meeting twice monthly in closed-door sessions at the federal courthouse in Orlando, is investigating whether the stops were made on the basis of a racially based drug-courier profile. The panel is said to have viewed videotapes of traffic stops performed by deputies and to have subpoenaed scores of witnesses.

Cheryl Downs, a Sheriff's Department spokeswoman, told LENO that Sale is representing the agency, not Vogel personally. Sale told The News Journal that he accepted the job — at the lower fee — because, as a former prosecutor, "I could see that there was no case against what is a good sheriff's department."

"I've talked to the federal investigators and nobody's indicated to me that anybody's reached any conclusions so far," Sale added. "I'm comfortable that no one has violated any civil-rights laws."

Sale worked under Watergate special prosecutors Archibald Cox and Leon Jaworski and served as the Chief Assistant U.S. Attorney in the Southern District of Florida. Recently, he unsuccessfully sought a federal judgeship.

Vogel's aggressive drug-interdiction policy, which has resulted in the seizure of \$8 million in suspected drug money from motorists driving along Interstate 95 — half of which was returned — sparked a federal civil lawsuit filed by two minority motorists in a case backed by the NAACP. In that case, which goes to trial in January, two deputies testified in sworn depositions that Vogel personally told deputies to target black and Latino motorists for traffic stops.

One of the deputies, Lou Garcia, was placed on administrative leave with pay, and the Sheriff's Department voluntarily halted its own investigation of the deputy's testimony at the request of the Justice Department, Downs told LENO.

Justice Department spokesman Myron Marlin said he could not comment on the ongoing investigation nor could he say when the grand jury might complete its work. He told LENO only that the matter is being investigated with assistance from the FBI and the U.S. Attorney's Office in Miami.

But Downs said Vogel is confident that the agency will be cleared of the allegations. She also noted that lawyers for the plaintiffs in the civil case have failed in their attempts to have it certified as a class-action lawsuit.

"This program has been going on for five years with hundreds of stops and seizures, so where are all the people who have been wronged?" she said.

Downs added that a series of hearings held two years ago by a task force appointed by Gov. Lawton Chiles to look into the state's Contraband Forfeiture Act ultimately found no reason to change the law. The hearings were prompted in part by the allegations made against the Volusia County Sheriff's Department. [See LENO, Oct. 15, 1992.]

"What we've done all along is enforce the law as it's written. If it needs to be changed, then we will abide by any changes that are made," Downs said. "We voluntarily did some fine-tuning on our program, and we actually made some proposals to the task force for fine-tuning it."

Corruption control is everyone's business:

NYPD retirees get back into fray to boost integrity

What began as a series of casual dinner-time discussions among a group of retired New York City police officers has evolved into an organization whose members hope to provide support for colleagues who report corruption and misconduct, as well as forge a closer relationship between police and the city's youths.

Those are just two of the goals of the Concerned Alliance for Professional Policing, a 20-member volunteer organization whose formation was announced July 21, shortly after a blue-ribbon commission released its findings on corruption in the New York City Police Department.

"The Mollen Commission added some expediency to our becoming an organization," said CAPP's president, Peter J. Mancuso, a former assistant director of training for the NYPD who retired in 1987. "We think maybe we could offer the department and the city's citizens some different insights into crime and policing issues."

"We are firmly committed to the idea that police corruption has a lot to do with police effectiveness or ineffectiveness," Mancuso continued. "There are certain areas of the city where it just seems like a lost cause for the police officer. A lot of them give up, and some go beyond giving up — they go com-

pletely to the other side. We have an expression that you really can't have a small amount of guys being corrupt, unless you have a lot of guys who have given up."

CAPP's early contacts with the Police Department have so far been positive. Walter Mack, the deputy commissioner for internal affairs, has invited the group to give a presentation to police officials, Mancuso said.

Another key objective is to further the professionalization of policing. To that end, Mancuso said, CAPP will push for stricter educational standards for New York City police recruits, who currently need only a high school or

general equivalency diploma to join the force.

CAPP members will introduce at least four specific programs in the coming months, including an integrity support unit with a telephone hotline for officers who come forward with information about corruption or misconduct. Noting that officers who report such activities are often treated as pariahs by their fellow officers, Mancuso said CAPP members will strive to do "everything in our power to support them."

He added that he expects the hotline to be operational sometime during October.

CAPP is also planning a speakers bureau that would be available for both police and community groups to keep New Yorkers well informed about crime and law enforcement issues, cutting through the political rhetoric that often muddies those topics. Mancuso said CAPP members can offer unique perspectives into those issues through their own experiences and through their continuing close contacts within the department.

In November, Mancuso said CAPP

will host an awards ceremony at Manhattan's Downtown Athletic Club to honor "people who have made significant sacrifices standing up to the bureaucracy, who have stood for issues and suffered for them." The honorees will be announced next month, he added.

Based on the number of inquiries received since the group's formation was announced, Mancuso estimated that CAPP would have about 50 members by year's end. For now, the group will limit its activities to the New York area, but Mancuso is not ruling out expansion to other parts of the country.

"We hope that if we are able to institute something that's very workable and successful in New York, other people would see this as a national model and possibly be interested in replicating it or spinning it off into a larger national network of organizations," he said.

[For more information about the Concerned Alliance for Professional Policing, write to 20 Bradley Ave., Staten Island, N.Y., 10314, or call 718-494-5811.]

Anonymous tip alone may justify DWI traffic stop, Kansas court rules

An anonymous tip "which is only minimally verified" may provide sufficient basis for police to justify a traffic stop of a motor vehicle that is reportedly being operated erratically, unsafely or by an impaired driver, the Kansas Court of Appeals ruled last month.

"The risk of danger presented to the public by a drunken driver is so great that we cannot afford to impose strict, verifiable conditions on an anonymous tip before an investigatory stop can be made to such a tip," the court ruled in its 2-1 decision.

"To require time-consuming verification of the tip in all aspects might well result in the death of an innocent user of our highways," the majority concluded. "We do not believe that the Fourth Amendment requires the public to accept such risk, and we decline to impose that risk on the public."

The ruling was handed down Aug. 5 in the case of a Reno County man, Joseph Tucker, who was stopped by Deputy Sheriff Donald Evans on the

basis of an anonymous telephone tip of a drunken driver driving his pickup truck erratically and running other motorists off the road.

Evans and a fellow deputy followed the vehicle described by the tipster, and, although no erratic driving was observed, they pulled Tucker over. It was then that the officers conducted field sobriety tests that indicated Tucker was intoxicated.

Tucker was subsequently convicted and sentenced to 90 days in jail, a \$500 fine, and one year's probation.

Tucker appealed the conviction, arguing that the anonymous tip that prompted the traffic stop failed to meet established standards for a safety stop of a vehicle, in accordance with the Supreme Court's landmark *Terry v. Ohio* ruling in 1968. *Terry* held that police can stop and question suspects if they have "specific and articulable facts" that the individual has committed or is about to commit a crime.

But the state appeals court said an

anonymous tip could be used to justify a police traffic stop, and whether it provided sufficient facts to do so "must be determined from the totality of the circumstances shown by the evidence."

"In evaluating whether an anonymous tip has provided a sufficient basis for a safety or investigatory stop of a motor vehicle by police, the greater and more immediate the risk to the public revealed by such a tip, the less important is the corroboration and reliability of the tip," the decision said.

While upholding the right of police to make a traffic stop on the basis of an anonymous tip "where the tip reveals an immediate and clear danger to the public," the court cautioned that the same tip may not be sufficient to justify a stop "under other facts where no clear and immediate danger is shown."

The sole dissenter, Justice J. Green, contended that the stop was not justified because the deputy did not observe Tucker's alleged erratic driving before stopping him, but instead acted solely on the basis of the anonymous tip.

"Evans made no effort to fully corroborate the tip before deciding to stop the defendant," Green wrote. "In fact, Evans testified that he stopped the defendant's pickup not because he observed any erratic driving or unlawful behavior, but only because of an anonymous tip call made to the dispatcher."

Errata

Due to a production error, two recent issues bear the same volume number, and thus may have given the impression that an issue was skipped. The Aug. 20 issue was incorrectly numbered as Vol. XX, No. 407. It should have read No. 406. We apologize for any inconvenience caused to readers.



SOMEBODY'S DYING FOR A NEW PAIR OF SNEAKERS.

All over America children are the victims of violent crime. They are being assaulted and even murdered for the sake of anything from a pair of sneakers to some loose change in their pockets.

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NATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION COUNCIL

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Crime Prevention Council and U.S. Department of Justice

School-based cops get high grades in N.C.

Continued from Page 1

Human Services, Labor, Treasury, Housing and Urban Development, and the Office of National Drug Control Policy.

The effort is an "integrational approach" that seeks to avoid the fractious jurisdictional disputes that often mar attempts to prevent violence and other social ills, Riley told LEN.

"We're after providing safe schools throughout the state," she said. "but at the same time, it seems as if the system gets in our way. This effort provides for a cooperative venture between different law enforcement agencies — the county sheriff's department along with city police — to provide a safety net so that kids don't fall through the cracks."

Robeson County, located in the southern part of the state, was chosen as the site of the pilot program because of its demographics — mostly agricultural and poor, with significant percentages of blacks and Native Americans among its residents — and because it has suffered from an alarming rise in youth violence, Riley said. "It was felt that if the effort could be shown to work [there], the opportunity to work in other counties would certainly be enhanced," she said.

Enforcers, Counselors and More

The school resource officers, who are trained by the Riley's agency and by the state's Justice Academy and who must also complete a weeklong internship in an existing state SRO program,

are in the schools not only as enforcers should trouble break out, but also as counselors and teachers.

"They're there to deal with crime that might occur in a school setting. They are not there to read hall passes and act as disciplinarians," Riley stressed. "The school personnel are there to deal with discipline and student conduct. But they're also counselors. They counsel students who come to them with problems."

The SRO's work to gain the confidence of students and break down the mistrust and misconceptions young people often have of the police. Sometimes, Riley pointed out, the new relationship between students and the officers brings unexpected dividends.

"We've seen in many cases that officers are trusted to the point that kids are confiding in them and supplying information that's helping to solve crimes that have occurred not only in schools, but also out in the community," she observed.

"It's broken down the barrier between the law enforcement community and the school environment as far as the kids are concerned," said Dr. Anthony Parker, principal of the 1,500-student Lumberton Senior High School. "Even outside the school environment, it's had a positive effect."

Lessons to Be Learned

The violence-prevention center is currently trying to measure the impact of the program in an effort to produce a

manual of "best practices" — due in January — that will enable other jurisdictions to set up similar school-based anti-violence programs, said Riley.

"It might be five years down the line before we fully realize the impact," she said. "It's difficult to measure but I think it's necessary that we track the number of incidents. We can do that in Robeson County, decide what the best practices are, and whether there are lessons we can learn before we take this idea to other parts of the state."

Riley, herself a former high school principal, said the Robeson County effort is emblematic of the community-oriented policing concept.

"It goes right along with it, if you think about a school being a community in and of itself," she said. "What we see is that school violence is not just a school problem; it's a community problem. When we look at how we can prevent violence in schools, we need to look socially at the entire community — what occurs there and how problems are dealt with."

The Governor's Crime Commission is also involved in evaluating the SRO intervention model being tested in Robeson County. Preliminary findings from the evaluation, which is being conducted by a team of nationally known post-doctoral analysts, suggest that the model contributes significantly to reduced break-ins and burglaries, reduced school detention time, lower training school admissions and fewer incidents of school violence.

In addition, according to Crime Commission policy analyst James Klopovic, the evaluation indicates that, for every officer assigned, \$10,000 in court costs is saved beyond the cost of fielding the officer.

Spotting Long-Term Benefits

The team is also attempting a longitudinal study that will plot long-term results of the program, Klopovic said in a recent LEN interview. "We hope to set up a design and longitudinally prove that when you redirect officers in a form of community policing, and the neighborhood happens to be the schools and their surroundings, that attendance increases, dropouts and teen pregnancies decrease, and admissions to follow-on education — whether technical, trade or four-year institution — increase," he said.

Long-term success means that localities will be more likely to fund such programs so that it's "weaned from Federal dollars, and perhaps even state dollars," observed Klopovic. Robeson County officials have been so impressed by the initial results of the program that the costs of the six officers involved in the pilot program there "are on the brink of being picked up by the school board," said Klopovic.

Officials in Robeson County told LEN that the program, while still in its infancy, has far exceeded their expectations.

"We do feel that it is a very successful program in that it provides some stability on the campuses and the officers do preventive things like go to the classrooms and teach the student respect for law enforcement," said Fred McKinnon, the coordinator of special projects for the Public Schools of Robeson County.

Sheriff's deputies and officers from the Lumberton, St. Pauls, Fairmont and Red Springs Police departments are taking part in the anti-violence project as "an integral part of the faculty," McKinnon added.

Fewer Fights

At Lumberton Senior High School, the number of fights fell from 47 during the 1992-93 school year to 19 during 1993-94, the year that Det. Mike Thompson of the Lumberton Police Department began serving as the school's SRO. Serious injuries from fights dropped from 6 in 1992-93 to zero in 1993-94.

The number of weapons confiscated from students increased from 19 to 32 during the same period, possibly because students were less fearful about reporting weapon-carrying classmates, said Thompson, 40, a four-year veteran of the department who also spent a decade as a North Carolina state trooper.

Fights at football games — traditional backdrops for settling scores among youths — fell from 26 in 1992-93 to zero last year. Armed with a list of undesirables — known gang members, drug dealers and those who have started trouble at previous games — Thompson monitors the front gate of the football field with the aid of a member of the Police Department's anti-drug unit.

So far this year, no fights have occurred at school and the only weapons found since the term began Aug. 24 are "a couple of clubs kept in [students'] cars," Thompson said on Sept. 6. And, he added, he has never had to call for backup to settle a dispute at the school.

The turnaround since the start of Thompson's presence at the high school is nothing less than extraordinary, according to local officials.

"I'll be candid with you: that school was out of control," said Lumberton Police Chief Harry Dolan. "Sporting events were wild. The high school itself had numerous problems. The first day of school in the first year of the program, Mike confiscated a BMW with a sawed-off shotgun inside."

A Chance to Try New Things

"It's worked really well for us," added Dr. Parker, the high school's principal. "When I got here, there were problems with violence, drugs and a number of different things that I think have been resolved by taking a firm stand. I don't know if the police officer has been the total answer, but I think he's been a component of the answer. It's allowed us to do a lot of different things within the school environment that we were not able to do before."

Some of those projects are being initiated by Thompson himself, who plans this term to set up a chapter of Students Against Violence Everywhere, which will join the existing chapter of Students Against Drunk Driving he started last year. He also plans to institute a "teen court" in which students will try and judge their peers for minor infractions occurring at schools.

"There will be a student judge, jury and prosecutor, and everything involving the court system the students will handle," said Thompson. "They'll determine the penalties for the students who have been charged. Whenever they are convicted, they will have to take a mandatory sentence on the jury so they can see what it's like for another student to confront the school court system. They'll have a chance to judge them as they were judged."

Thompson, who already teaches criminal justice, weapons, and drug and alcohol abuse-prevention courses to students, also plans a gang-diversion class because of the creeping encroachment of youth gangs in the area.

"We've got about 30 or 40 high school students who are involved in gangs," he noted. "These kids are about 15, 16 years old, and they're into about everything you can think of — drugs, guns, anything that goes on out in the streets. Before the year's out, they'll probably try something here unless they're stopped."

The detective said that his initial response from students was a chilly one, but he has since been able to forge strong bonds. "I try to get the students into a one-on-one relationship to show them that a cop is more than just someone who chases them around the mall, writes speeding tickets and generally harasses teen-agers," Thompson said, adding that he always reports to the school in uniform to help erase the negative images youths have of police.

Thompson "has made a difference," said Amy Rogers, a Lumberton High School senior who plans to enter a premed program next year at the University of North Carolina. "He's really very friendly and he knows a lot of the students personally. . . . Since he came, things have calmed down. I think it's a great idea. It's really helped here."

(Coming up in Part 2: How officials are trying to ensure the long-term success of the Robeson County SRO program, and enhance its replicability.)

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Boston 'johns' may star on cable TV show

Various strategies to combat prostitution have been tried by police and fed-up residents in recent years, including videotaping customers as they cruise areas frequented by prostitutes, impounding the cars of those caught soliciting sex, and publicizing names and photographs of convicted offenders.

Add to the mix a proposal by Boston Mayor Thomas Menino, who said last month that he wants the court hearings of men convicted of soliciting prostitutes broadcast on a local public-access cable TV channel.

Menino received a legal opinion from city Corporation Counsel Albert W. Wallis on Aug. 20 indicating that such a tack would withstand legal challenges. Wallis concluded that "criminal court proceedings that are open to the public may be videotaped and subsequently broadcast by any media outlet, including the Boston public-access cable television station."

Wallis also concluded that the Boston Police Department would be immune from sanctions for releasing any information about a customer's offense that is contained in public records.

Menino said the opinion gives him the "legal go-ahead" to put his plan into action. "We can now start talking about the logistics of how this can be done," he said. "Our plan certainly won't eliminate prostitution, but by broadcasting faces on television at least some of the prostitution activity will decrease. Certainly some clients of prostitutes will think twice, knowing that if they are arrested, the entire community will

know who they are."

Menino had hoped that broadcasts of the proceedings could begin airing by the end of August, but the plan had not been implemented as LEN went to press because logistical matters are still being worked out.

Born of Frustration

The Mayor, who has accompanied police during their efforts to rout prostitutes, told *The Boston Globe* he developed the plan out of frustration over the city's seeming inability to eradicate the problem and because of the criminal justice system's tendency to treat the world's oldest profession as a "victimless crime."

"I want to put them on cable, since the newspaper will no longer publish the names," Menino said. "What happens when they go to court is that it gets treated like a misdemeanor."

The manager of local-access cable station Boston Neighborhood Network said the station would be "more than happy to cooperate with the Mayor" in the anti-prostitution effort. Not only would the broadcasts persuade customers to abandon their activities, said Hubert Jessup, but the programming would also educate the public about the criminal justice system.

"The day-to-day issues of court typically do not get much attention," he said. "Putting court proceedings on cable television is a good thing to assist the public in understanding what goes on in court."

Jessup said some technical prob-

lems would need to be ironed out before the broadcasts begin, but he was confident they could be solved easily. Nor has it been determined who would actually videotape the proceedings.

If the Mayor's plan becomes reality, Boston would be the first city to broadcast the courtroom proceedings of convicted johns. Earlier this summer, a local-access cable station in Miami began showing the names, addresses and dates of birth of men arrested for prostitution, but not their photographs. Residents in the Massachusetts cities of Lawrence, Methuen and Worcester have videotaped johns as they cruise areas frequented by prostitutes and turned the recorded license plates in to police. [See LEN, March 15, 1993.]

Menino's plan has drawn criticism from the Massachusetts Civil Liberties Union, whose executive director, John Roberts, called it a "public pillory."

"Besides the punishment meted out through the court, they want to publicly humiliate people," Roberts charged. "It's arbitrary in terms of choosing this crime. Punishment is best left up to courts and the criminal justice system."

Others said they doubted whether the strategy would act as a viable deterrent against prostitution, since many prostitutes and their customers live on the fringes of society and are often repeat offenders.

"If you're talking about johns in a red-light district, they're not all upstanding, image-conscious suburbanites," said James Alan Fox, dean of Northeastern University's criminal

justice program. "Many of them are rather marginal themselves — men who are willing to risk the chances of disease and don't care about the possibility of being seen on TV."

Uneven Justice

Sarah Jennings Hunt, a criminal justice lawyer who often represents arrested prostitutes, pointed out that very few prostitution-related cases actually make it to court because they are often plea-bargained or adjudicated as misdemeanors. "I was actually in the courtroom on many occasions when 10 to 20 johns were brought before the court all at once. And if it was a first offense, the cases were automatically dismissed with a \$100 fine," she told *The Globe*.

Nor is justice meted out evenly between prostitutes and their customers, Hunt added. "Most of the women have long records and most men are first offenders. There's always been an inequity and an imbalance in the way prostitutes are viewed. It's acceptable for men to go to prostitutes. It's unacceptable for women to be prostitutes."

Frank Hartman, a criminal justice professor at Harvard University, told *The Globe* that Menino's plan could decrease prostitution activity, but only if it is consistently carried out over the long term.

"What's traditionally happened in anti-prostitution work is that this kind of attention is sporadic, and then it goes back to the previous situation," said Hartman. "If you're trying to make a

difference, you have to sustain the commitment over 12 to 18 months and really follow the market around as it moves from place to place."

Residents of Boston's Chinatown, which is located near the so-called "Combat Zone," where much of the city's prostitution activity occurs, say that despite repeated police sting operations, the hookers keep coming back.

Neil Chen of the Chinatown/South Cove Neighborhood Association said his group had been trying to drive prostitutes out of the neighborhood for several years, with varying degrees of success. Neighborhood groups banded together and successfully lobbied the Massachusetts Legislature to raise fines for those convicted of prostitution-related offenses from \$500 to \$1,000.

"We've had some limited success," Chen said. "We know it's a problem that's been with us since civilization started. We're not trying to put them out of business; we're just trying to discourage them from our area."

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Forst:

O.J. Simpson & justice by the numbers

By Brian Forst

Think what you will about O.J. Simpson's guilt or innocence; for the jury it is supposed to boil down to a matter of probabilities.

Proof beyond a reasonable doubt means that the likelihood that the defendant committed the crime is just too great to warrant a vote for acquittal. It will, of course, be influenced by strategies on each side to fill the jury seats with people inclined to sympathize with either the defendant or the victims and, once chosen, to play to their emotions. But the judge will specify in no uncertain terms that their decision whether or not to convict must be based exclusively on the strength of the evidence.

Probabilistic arguments are especially important in circumstantial evidence cases, such as this one. It is for this reason that one of the most compelling moments of the preliminary hearing in the Simpson case came when prosecutor Marcia Clark asked a police serology expert the probability that a drop of blood found near footprints at the crime scene — blood that did not match the profile of either of the two murder victims — would match that of O.J. Simpson due to chance alone. The answer: The blood typing and enzyme tests for the droplet, which did match Mr. Simpson's blood, are the same as the results for only 0.43 percent of the blood samples from all victims and suspects in cases involving blood samples taken by the LAPD. Clark added emphasis to this finding by noting with a red marker pen that precisely 99.57 percent of the population was therefore excluded.

Of course, that is anything but proof beyond a reasonable doubt — as the defense pointed out, 0.43 percent of Los Angeles residents amounts to anywhere from 40,000 to 80,000 people. The number of such residents may in fact be somewhat smaller, to the extent that Simpson's blood profile is more like the LAPD's disproportionately African-American population of victims and suspects than it is like that of the city's population at large.

In any case, however, taken together with the other facts linking Simpson to the crime — his purchase of a knife a few weeks earlier, a cut on his

left hand, blood stains on his car, a left-hand glove found on his property that matched a right-hand glove found at the crime, his inexplicable flight from prosecution, and his prior conviction for domestic assault against one of the victims — a number like 99.57 percent does serve to move the prosecution's case closer to the evidentiary standard of "beyond a reasonable doubt" needed for a jury to find Simpson guilty. The DNA tests, also positive, are likely to produce probability numbers in trial between 1 in 10,000 and 1 in a billion.

The prosecutor's emphasis on a probability

lem is, we don't know whether everyone other than Mr. Simpson can be excluded. We can't even be absolutely certain that the blood of the third person at the scene of the crime was that of the murderer. Moreover, while information about the prior conviction may increase the probability of factual involvement substantially, these two items may not be independent. Taken together, whether independent or not, they do not in any case yield 100 percent.

The probabilistic logic of inference common to natural science is, in short, not easily digestible

"If a number like 99.57 percent is not evidence beyond a reasonable doubt, how close to 100-percent certainty must the district attorney come to satisfy the legal standard for conviction?"

expressed to four significant digits of accuracy raises several intriguing questions. If a number like 99.57 percent is not evidence beyond a reasonable doubt, how close to 100-percent certainty must the district attorney come to satisfy the legal standard for conviction? What sorts of assumptions must the prosecutor make to produce a probability of guilt that combines the several separate items of evidence in the case? And how have courts dealt with this sort of probabilistic information in the past?

In the Simpson case, probabilistic evidence might be used as follows: Suppose that the Los Angeles County District Attorney's data files reveal that 1 in every 50 convictions involving domestic assaults against women are followed by subsequent murder by and conviction of the original assailant, and that among men not previously convicted of domestic offenses only 1 in 100,000 is ever convicted of murder — thus making murder and conviction 2,000 times more likely for men previously convicted of domestic assault than for other men. Can't we combine that with an already small probability based on the blood evidence to produce an even smaller joint probability?

Well, sort of, but only statistically. The proba-

bility in the courtroom. In a landmark 1964 case, *People v. Collins*, the California Supreme Court overturned the conviction of a couple charged with robbery, due to a potentially erroneous use of probabilistic information.

The conviction in the case had been based largely on the prosecutor's assertion that the probability was only 1 in 12 million that another couple fitting the description of the couple charged could have committed the crime. That number was calculated as the simple product of six separate probabilities: that the couple drove a yellow car (1 in 10), the man had a mustache (1 in 4) and a beard (1 in 10), the woman was blond (1 in 3) and wore her hair in a ponytail (1 in 10), the couple was interracial (1 in 1,000).

The reversal was based on questions about the accuracy of each of the six simple probabilities, and about the assumption that the six characteristics are independent and can hence be multiplied without adjustment. (People with beards are in fact more likely to have mustaches than people without beards.)

The LAPD blood expert's 0.43 percent figure in the Simpson case may be similarly incorrect because it was derived by multiplying the simple probability of blood type A by the simple proba-

bilities of each of the enzyme test results obtained from the droplet, as though the three blood characteristics were independent, rather than by estimating the proportion of the LAPD's sample that had the unique combination of the three blood characteristics directly.

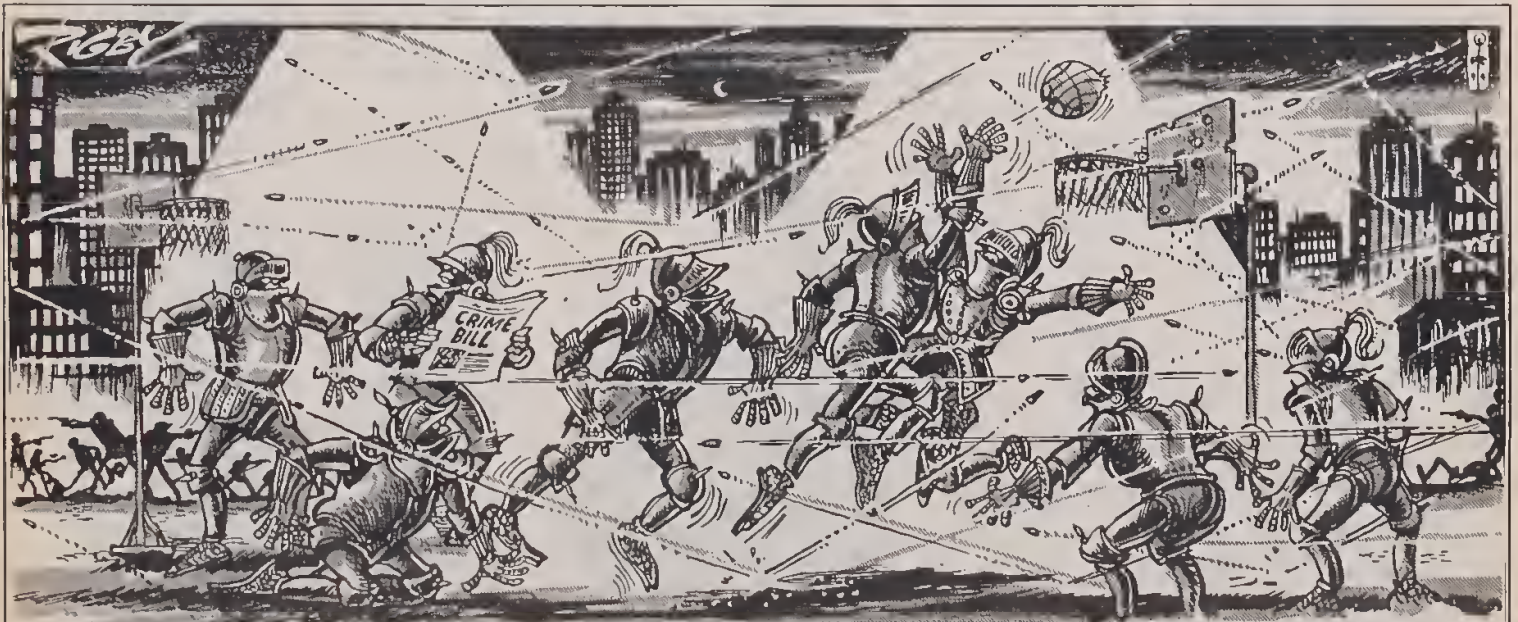
Law professor Laurence H. Tribe, in a 1971 article in the *Harvard Law Review*, argued that evidence of the sort used in the *Collins* case should not be used in court because judges and juries are too easily impressed by it even when it is wrong. "Techniques of proof which are so far removed from the untutored intuition threaten to make the legal system seem even more alien and inhuman than it already does to distressingly many," he wrote.

In the vast majority of cases that go to trial, juries establish whether the evidence satisfies the reasonable-doubt standard without having to absorb arcane probabilistic evidence. But they often do so in a needlessly erratic manner. Different jurors too often end up interpreting "reasonable" doubt differently, especially when confronted with a complex array of facts. While the discussion of the probabilities associated with the initial blood test in the Simpson case did not establish proof beyond a reasonable doubt, it did at least frame the issue in a manner that would have been understandable to virtually any juror.

The notion that valid probabilistic information should be excluded from the courtroom, as Tribe and others have argued, is inconsistent with the truth-seeking goal of the trial process. While the courts have been unwilling to translate the evidentiary standard for conviction to a precise numerical threshold, valid empirical information, presented probabilistically, is neither inhuman nor incompatible with the legal process. In cases involving circumstantial evidence, it might even help to organize the available information in a way that clarifies matters and serves the interests of justice. In Los Angeles, that could be especially useful.

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WHOEVER THOUGHT UP MIDNIGHT BASKETBALL MUST HAVE FORGOT ABOUT THE CROSSFIRE

Private security's need for public scrutiny

As security forces grow in appeal, there's little enthusiasm for increased standards

Even if 100,000 new police officers hit the streets, as the Clinton Administration hopes, public police forces will still be dwarfed by private security.

At the moment, an estimated 1.5 million private security

BURDEN'S BEAT

By Ordway P. Burden

officers are at work in residential communities, business and industry, hospitals, schools, banks, nuclear installations, money-moving companies, and who knows where all else. The public law enforcement agencies enroll some 500,000 sworn officers. If present trends continue, the disparity will grow even wider.

In New York City alone, 600 new private security guards may be added to the employment rolls this fall. That's because landlords, merchants and co-op managers on the Upper East Side of Manhattan are seriously considering a private force of unarmed guards to patrol the large, well-heeled area from East 59th to East 96th streets and from Fifth Avenue to the East River. It would be by far the largest private security force in any residential area in the country.

It would be no means be the only one. Five suburbs of Los Angeles have their own private security patrols furnished by Westec Security Inc. of Newport Beach, Calif. While the guards have no greater arrest powers than any citizen, they are armed, although they're trained not to use their weapons unless a life is at stake. Many of the guards, who carry radios to summon police when they are needed, are former military personnel. The residents pay \$85 a month for the round-the-clock protection.

In Georgetown, a posh section of Washington, D.C., the residents pay much less for private guards, but they get less coverage, too. Their assessment is \$180 a year for patrols by unarmed guards on weekends and several weekday nights. The aim is to furnish extra eyes and ears for the District's public

police, who welcome the additional patrollers supplied by Wells Fargo. Elsewhere around the country, there are scores, if not hundreds of similar residential private patrols.

Like most of them, the proposed private security patrol in Manhattan would cover an affluent area with a relatively small crime problem. Last year, there were just four homicides and 17 sexual assaults on the Upper East Side. New York City as a whole had nearly 2,000 homicides and 3,000 rapes in 1993. But, as in many other places, there is a strong feeling that crime is bad and getting worse, even if the statistics don't show it. Also, there is a growing perception that such quality-of-life nuisances as aggressive panhandling and noisy people gathering around bars are more prevalent than they used to be.

The plans for the private guards call for them to patrol mostly on foot, although some would have bikes or patrol cars. None would be armed. Two other, smaller areas of Manhattan — Times Square and the area around Grand Central Terminal — already have private unarmed patrols. The city's police have said the patrols have cut street crime in those areas by working closely with the regular cops. The New York City Police Department's 19th Precinct, which covers roughly the same territory as the Upper East Side patrol, would coordinate the private guards' beats. Peter Buccino, a deputy inspector who is the precinct's commanding officer, said he would welcome the additional eyes and ears for his officers. "Anything that makes our job easier is welcome," he said.

As the number of security guards grows like Topsy, you might think it would occur to legislators that it would be a good idea to exercise some control over them. In fact, very few are excited about the idea. Ira A. Lipman, who heads Guardsmark, the fifth-largest security company in the nation, has pointed out that in some states a person can answer a help-wanted ad in the morning and be at a guard post by lunchtime.

More than 30 states require no training at all for unarmed private guards, and 18 don't mandate training for those who carry guns. Eleven states don't even prohibit convicted felons from employment in private security.

"Many guards," Lipman has written, "are unqualified, dishonest, unreliable, and even violent. Some are convicted murderers and rapists who are undoubtedly thrilled with the power of wearing badges and carrying guns."

Lipman's own firm is not among those who hire such people; his guards undergo rigorous pre-employment checks, drug testing, at least 20 hours of training for armed guards, and other training similar to that given to sworn public police officers.

Last year, Representative Don Sundquist (R-Tenn.) introduced a bill in the House of Representatives that would have stiffened considerably the standards for private security officers. It called for a 10-year pre-employment check, criminal history check, drug test, a minimum of 20 hours of training for armed guards, psychological evaluation, submission of fingerprints to the FBI before hiring, and training in crowd control, first aid, and handling crisis situations. The bill went nowhere, possibly because Sundquist is a Republican in a Democratic-controlled House and is not a member of the Judiciary Committee.

This year, Representative Matthew G. Martinez (D-Calif.) wrote a less stringent bill and held hearings on it through an Education and Labor subcommittee that he chairs. He offered his bill as an amendment to the omnibus crime bill, and it was defeated by a large margin.

Said a spokeswoman for Sundquist: "I would say that if Congressman Martinez's bill wouldn't pass, our bill would not have a great chance of passing either."

True, but it's a pity. Private security is an industry sorely in need of public oversight.

(Ordway P. Burden is president of the Law Enforcement Assistance Foundation and chairman of the National Law Enforcement Council. He welcomes correspondence to his office at 24 Wyndham Court, Nanuet, NY 10954-3845. Seymour F. Malkin, the executive director of LEAF, assisted in the preparation of this article.)

Faster than a speeding bullet. . .

R.I. 'gun court' to play hardball with offenders

The nation's first "gun court," established by the Rhode Island Legislature in an effort to expedite the adjudication of gun-related offenses, opened for business Sept. 1 in Providence.

The "gun court calendar" is aimed at meting out "swift, sure, quick justice" — within 60 days of the 72-day discovery period — to those accused of such crimes as illegal firearms possession, firearm theft, removing identification marks from firearms and committing a violent crime while on bail, said the Providence Police Chief, Col. Bernard Gannon.

"This will get these people before the court and incarcerated rather than letting them stay on the street to commit more crimes," Gannon told LEN. "I think it's going to be a model [nation-wide]."

The court will hear cases in Providence and Bristol counties, which have the state's largest number of gun offenses, officials said. It will handle an estimated 300 to 500 cases per year, focusing on those "easiest to prove," said Doreen Picozzi, a spokeswoman for Providence Mayor Vincent Cianci Jr., who lobbied heavily for the legislation that was signed into law by Gov. Bruce Sundlun on Aug. 3.

Presiding Justice Joseph R. Rodgers will oversee the docket of cases presented to the gun court during its first six months of operation. The judicial body is being funded by the City of Providence at a cost of \$300,000 for each of its first two years of operation.

"The gun court is open for business, and criminals can now be put on notice that if they commit a crime with a gun

in Providence, they will be swiftly prosecuted," Cianci told LEN on Sept. 1. "Criminals always complain that they don't get a speedy trial. Well, they're going to get one in Providence."

"I'm proud of it. It's the greatest accomplishment of my administration," he added.

Chief Gannon said the gun court is an effort to end the long, drawn-out proceedings against defendants charged with gun-related offenses so that they will have no opportunities to commit further crimes as their cases proceed.

"We think there has to be a concerted effort not only to get guns off the street, but more importantly, to get the people who use guns off the street. That is the theme behind the gun court," said Gannon, who added that Providence police seize an average of 400 guns

each year.

"The existing problem — and the reason for the gun court — is that sometimes these cases linger in the court system for some time. One of the big advantages of the gun court is that gun offenders will be going to court within a very short period of time," Gannon observed.

Most of the offenses to be tried in the gun court are punishable by prison terms. The gun court will have exclusive jurisdiction over firearms theft, which carries a sentence of 1-5 years; illegal firearms possession, punishable by a 2-10 year jail term, illegally carrying a pistol or revolver, which can result in a fine or 1-10 years imprisonment; carrying a firearm during the commission of a violent felony, which can result in 3-10 years on the first

conviction, 10-20 years on the second, and 15 years to life imprisonment on the third conviction; and gun offenses committed while the suspect is on bail, 2-10 years in prison.

Habitual offenders could receive an extra sentence of up to 25 years upon conviction for the third of three felonies of any type in any jurisdiction.

Noting that violent crime in Providence has dropped 40 percent since 1991, and overall crime has declined 20 percent during the same period, Picozzi told LEN that officials hope the courts will help the city continue to "improve on these numbers."

The push for the legislation was said to be a joint effort that involved Cianci, Gannon, state legislators, and criminal justice experts and policy-makers. "It was a combined effort," said Gannon. "We sat down with members of the Mayor's office in a rather intensive brainstorming operation to try to come up with some ways to get guns and the people who use them off the streets."

Study eyes gun-seizure rates by police, finds wide disparities — when police have the data

Continued from Page 1

and Birmingham, Ala., with 276.

Sacramento, Calif., ranked fourth, with 275 guns seized per 100 police employees, followed by Memphis, Tenn., with 231; Oakland, Calif., 214; Indianapolis, 211; Chicago, 211; Dallas, 197, and Kansas City, Mo., with 194.

At the bottom of the list was New York City, where 47 guns were seized per 100 police employees.

Sherman, who also ranked gun seizures per 100,000 population and per 100 homicides, said that ranking the statistics per 100 police employees was a better indicator of productivity "because it shows what is being done with

available personnel."

In the ranking of gun seizures per 100,000 people, Chicago ranked first, with 1,075, followed by Birmingham, with 1,004; St. Louis, 914; Albuquerque, 872, and Phoenix, 860.

Albuquerque ranked first in seizures per 100 homicides, with 8,333, followed by Phoenix, with 6,324; Sacramento, with 5,507; Louisville, Ky., 3,910, and Seattle, with 3,377.

Geographic factors could provide one reason for the disparities, noted Sherman and Bridgeforth, who pointed out that there are more guns per person in the South than in the North, and more in the Far West than in the Midwest.

They also pointed out that the rate of

police detection of weapons "may depend highly on the prevailing mode of transportation in the community."

"Traveling by auto affords many more potential hiding places, and may thus encourage more people to keep their guns nearby in public places," they wrote. "The paradox of this pattern, however, is that it may make police in some agencies much more sensitive to the presence of guns in cars, which may lead to more recovery of guns. Even if gun carrying is higher in more automobile-based populations, then it is unclear whether the odds of detection or any lower or higher."

Sherman told LEN that traditionally, western cities like Albuquerque

and Phoenix "tend to do a lot of traffic enforcement," which may provide more opportunities to spot weapons being carried by motorists. "But that's just pure speculation, as is all of the possible explanation for why the seizure rates vary. It's speculative, but it's worthy of speculation and further research because we show this variance," he said.

The study also reported that half of the 30 city police departments surveyed indicated that seized weapons not returned to owners were melted down. Other common methods of disposal included shredding, blowing them up with dynamite, grinding, crushing or cutting them up with metal shears.

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Most NYC cops make few arrests — if any

Continued from Page 3
role, he added.

"There are some managers who believe that when officers work steady shifts, it's very convenient for their family and social lives," Julian said. "So the job becomes secondary to school, outside employment, social calendars and the family. Although we like to accommodate the personal needs of our members, it can't be at the expense of the public's need to protect itself."

Julian pointed out that some officers with low arrest rates work in assignments in which arrests of criminals are few and far between. Some work in low-crime precincts, while still others work foot beats, which makes it more

difficult for them to effect arrests as easily as their counterparts who are assigned to sector cars and handle the bulk of 911 calls.

Many new recruits are being assigned as community police officers, who are urged to use non-traditional ways to solve problems in the communities they patrol. But Julian admitted that some of those officers may have the mistaken notion that community policing does not involve making arrests.

"Overall, the low arrest activity of community police officers indicates they are not using arrests as much as they should to correct their problems. We may have convinced them too much of the power of prevention, so much so

that they abandon the power of apprehension," he said.

Others fail to make arrests out of a deep-seated cynicism about the criminal justice system, Julian said. "They don't like the criminal justice system. They catch somebody with a smoking gun, and the criminal justice system is designed to throw the probative evidence out of court because of a myth called the exclusionary rule. The cops see that and say, 'What's the point?'"

Police supervisors deserve at least partial blame for the low arrest rates, the Chief said. "It all comes down to a simple management principle: Managers have to set standards and hold people accountable to them. Where you don't set standards, many people will natu-

rally do less," said Julian.

While the department does encourage officers to make "smart arrests" — those that will hold up in court — and does not want to scare cops into making questionable arrests for the sake of meeting some unofficial quota, Julian said police officials are not taking the survey's findings lightly. Chief of Patrol Louis Anemone has ordered precinct commanders to identify officers who are not making arrests "and to take appropriate action consistent with [their] power," Julian said.

Disciplinary measures for underproductive officers could include being transferred out of preferred assignments to others located further away from their homes or being separated from their partners.

"If you want to pick one thing that's most important to police officers — next to being in their car — it's their partnership with another police officer," Julian noted. "If a precinct commander separates partners, it goes right to their hearts. It's the greatest motivator to get them to work."

Artificial intelligence to help Chicago PD track at-risk cops

Continued from Page 1

Risley, so BAS sometimes resulted in officers being labeled as "behavioral alerts," while others who exhibited the same characteristics were not. In some cases, the system completely failed to

identify officers who later engaged in misconduct or criminal activity, Risley said.

It was Terry Heckart, a doctoral candidate at Ohio's Bowling Green State University, who told department officials that artificial intelligence might be utilized to meet its objectives.

"She suggested there was a possibility that artificial intelligence might be the answer to our problem for two reasons," said Risley. "One, it uses an artificial-intelligence software package. So as the number of variables increases, the reliability of your output increases. Secondly, most artificial intelligence programs can work around missing data, which was really the key to solidifying our interest."

Heckart conducted a trial run of the software on "very basic, innocuous data" provided by the department, according to Risley. "The results were very encouraging. We went ahead and purchased the software and did a couple of runs ourselves. We're very pleased with the outcome."

While Brainmaker is not intended to replace BAS, "in reality, it may do so, just by virtue of the fact that we

consider it much more efficient and capable of identifying at-risk personnel sooner than command officers might be able to," he added. "The old method just can't compete with it."

Risley said the department will probably run the software on a quarterly basis, in order to give staff members of its Personnel Concerns program enough time to act on the red-flagged officers. Eventually, the department expects to submit for analysis the records of all 12,500 officers currently on the payroll.

Union officials greeted the department's newest foray into the computer age with skepticism. William Nolan, president of the Fraternal Order of Police, said the new process smacks of "Big Brother." While he did not return calls from LEN for comment, Nolan told The Chicago Tribune that the union is "very wary of it... It's like, 'I'm from the IRS, and I'm here to help you.'"

Risley said police officials were to meet with Nolan and other members of the union later this month to give them a demonstration of the software in an effort to allay their concerns.

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Applications and Review: The appointment will be effective as early as January 1, or as late as September 1, 1995. Complete applications will include a current curriculum vitae, three current letters of recommendation, and the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of three additional references who have granted permission for direct contact. All must be sent by October 7, 1994, to: Dr. Dennis D. Murphy, Chair, Government Department Head Search Committee, Armstrong State College, Savannah, GA 31419.

EOE/AA. Georgia is an Open Records Law State. Applications from women and minorities are strongly encouraged.

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Upcoming Events

OCTOBER

- 16-19. National Conference on Domestic Violence.** Presented by the National College of District Attorneys. Orlando, Fla.
- 17-19. Street Survival '94.** Presented by Calibre Press. Kansas City, Mo. \$159/\$135/\$85.
- 17-19. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. San Antonio, Tex. \$495.
- 17-19. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. Las Vegas, Nev. \$495.
- 17-19. Intoxilyzer 5000 Maintenance Training.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$325.
- 17-19. Commercial Motor Vehicle Drug Interdiction.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$375.
- 17-19. Fraud Training: Financial Investigation Methods to Prove Fraud & Crimes.** Presented by the Investigation Training Institute. Washington, D.C. \$595.
- 17-21. Crime Prevention through Environmental Design: Level I.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Louisville, Ky.
- 17-21. Tactical Techniques for Drug Enforcement.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$495.
- 17-22. Jail Operations.** Presented by Barton County Community College. Great Bend, Kan. \$125.
- 17-28. Traffic Accident Reconstruction I.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$700.
- 17-Nov. 4. Command Training Program.** Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management. Wellesley, Mass.
- 18. Burglary Techniques & Prevention.** Presented by the Institute of Criminal Justice Studies. Arlington, Texas. \$50.
- 19. Stress in Law Enforcement: The Search for Solutions.** Presented by the Westchester/Putnam/Dutchess Law Enforcement Facilitators Network. Dobbs Ferry, N.Y. \$20.
- 19-21. Juvenile Law.** Presented by the Institute of Criminal Justice Studies. South Padre Island, Texas. \$160.
- 20. Burglary Techniques & Prevention.** Presented by the Institute of Criminal Justice Studies. Belton, Texas. \$25.
- 20-21. High-Performance Listening for Supervisors.** Presented by Rollins College. Orlando, Fla. \$265.
- 20-21. Raid Planning, Preparation & Execution.** Presented by Law Enforcement Training Systems. Braintree, Mass. \$250.
- 20-21. Breakthrough Strategies to Teach & Counsel Trouble Operations.** Presented by Youth Change. San Diego. \$119.
- 23-27. Prosecution of Homicide Cases.** Presented by the National College of District Attorneys. Colorado Springs, Colo.
- 23-29. Providing Executive Protection.** Presented by the Executive Protection Institute. Winchester, Va. \$2,900.
- 24. "Flashback": The Return of LSD & Much More.** Presented by Investigators Drug School. Fort Lauderdale, Fla. \$95.
- 24-25. Tactical Concerns for Police Executives & Command Personnel.** Presented by Rollins College. Orlando, Fla. \$255.
- 24-26. PR-24 Police Baton Instructor Certification Course.** Presented by Performance Dimensions Inc. Bloomington, IL. \$295.
- 24-26. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. Kansas City, Kan. \$495.
- 24-27. Comprehensive Staff Inspections Training.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$450.
- 24-28. Criminal Investigation Techniques.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$450.
- 24-28. Advanced Traffic Accident Reconstruction with Microcomputers.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$795.
- 24-28. Crime Scene Techniques Involving Surface Skeletons & Buried Bodies.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$475.
- 24-28. Advanced Crime Prevention**
- through Environmental Design.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Louisville, Ky.
- 23-28. Annual Training Symposium.** Presented by the International Homicide Investigators Association. Sparks, Nev. \$185/\$250.
- 24-Nov. 4. Advanced Traffic Accident Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$595.
- 26. PR-24 Police Baton Instructor Recertification Course.** Presented by Performance Dimensions Inc. Bloomington, IL. \$135.
- 26-27. Concealment Areas within a Vehicle.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$325.
- 26-28. Street Survival '94.** Presented by Calibre Press. Southfield, Mich. \$159/\$135/\$85.
- 26-28. Tactical Team Operations.** Presented by Rollins College. Orlando, Fla. \$350.
- 26-30. Microcomputer-Assisted Traffic Accident Reconstruction: EDCRASH.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$650.
- 27. OC Aerosol Training Instructor Certification Course.** Presented by Performance Dimensions Inc. Bloomington, IL. \$195.
- 27-28. Breakthrough Strategies to Teach & Counsel Trouble Operations.** Presented by Youth Change. Cincinnati. \$119.
- 27-28. Police Background Investigations.** Presented by Law Enforcement Training Systems. Roanoke, Va. \$250.
- 28-Dec. 16. Command Training Program.** Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management. Wellesley, Mass.
- 30-Nov. 2. Evidence for Prosecutors.** Presented by the National College of District Attorneys. Philadelphia.
- 31-Nov. 1. Breaking the Cycle of Violence.** Presented by the National Educational Service. Chicago. \$345.
- 31-Nov. 2. Administration, Management & Supervision of the Field Training Officer Program.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$375.
- 31-Nov. 2. Fraud Training: Financial Investigation Methods to Prove Fraud & Crimes.** Presented by the Investigation Training Institute. Nashville, Tenn. \$595.
- 31-Nov. 2. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. San Francisco. \$495.
- 31-Nov. 4. Field Training Officers Program Seminar.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$500.
- 31-Nov. 4. Traffic Accident Reconstruction II.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$500.
- 31-Nov. 4. Introductory TEAM-UP Database Management.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$595.
- 7-17. Basic Crime Prevention.** Presented by the Institute of Criminal Justice Studies. Galveston, Texas. \$285.
- 7-18. Police Motorcycle Instructor Course.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$1,100.
- 7-18. Traffic Accident Reconstruction.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$595.
- 7-18. Advanced Traffic Accident Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. St. Petersburg, Fla. \$595.
- 8-10. Street Survival '94.** Presented by Calibre Press. Myrtle Beach, S.C. \$159/\$135/\$85.
- 8-11. Managing Field Training Officer Programs.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$400.
- 9. Emergency Vehicle Operations.** Presented by Barton County Community College. Great Bend, Kan. \$34.
- 9-11. Investigating Violent Crimes.** Presented by Rollins College. Orlando, Fla. \$235.
- 10. CAS Expandable Baton Instructor Certification Course.** Presented by Performance Dimensions Inc. Harrisburg, Pa. \$195.
- 10-11. Commanding a Drug Unit.** Presented by Law Enforcement Training Systems. Braintree, Mass. \$250.
- 10-11. Criminal Intelligence Operations.** Presented by Law Enforcement Training Systems. Peekskill, N.Y. \$250.
- 11. OC Aerosol Training Instructor Certification Course.** Presented by Performance Dimensions Inc. Harrisburg, Pa. \$195.
- 13-17. Prosecuting Drug Cases.** Presented by the National College of District Attorneys. Orlando, Fla.
- 14-16. Fraud Training.** Presented by the Investigation Training Institute. Houston. \$595.
- 14-16. Firearms Alternative Survival Tactics.** Presented by Modern Warrior Inc. Lindenhurst, N.Y.
- 14-16. Street Survival '94.** Presented by Calibre Press. Seattle. \$159/\$135/\$85.
- 14-16. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. Salt Lake City. \$495.
- 14-16. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. New York. \$550.
- 14-18. Basic Police Juvenile Officer Training.** Presented by the Institute of Criminal Justice Studies. Austin, Texas. \$190.
- 14-18. DWI Instructor.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$450.
- 14-18. Verbal Judo — Train the Trainer.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$525.
- 14-18. Managing the Patrol Function.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$450.
- 14-18. Developing Law Enforcement Managers.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$450.
- 14-18. Basic Hostage Negotiations.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$500.
- 14-18. Bloodstain Evidence II.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$650.
- 14-18. Practical Homicide Investigation.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$560.
- 14-18. Police Supervision.** Presented by the Oakland Police Academy. Auburn Hills, Mich. \$295.

NOVEMBER

- 1. Officer Safety/Survival.** Presented by Barton County Community College. Great Bend, Kan. \$34.
- 2. Officer Safety/Survival.** Presented by Barton County Community College. Great Bend, Kan. \$34.
- 2-3. Community Solutions to Violence in the Northeast.** Presented by the University of Vermont. Burlington, Vt. \$225.
- 2-4. Fifth Annual International Problem-Oriented Policing Conference.** Presented by the Police Executive Research Forum. La Jolla, Calif. \$295.
- 2-4. Criminalistics for the Investigator.** Presented by Rollins College. Orlando, Fla. \$250.
- 3-4. Police Dispatcher Training.** Presented by Law Enforcement Training Systems. Concord, Mass. \$250.
- 3-4. Breakthrough Strategies to Teach & Counsel Troubled Youth.** Presented by Youth Change. Columbus, Ohio. \$119.
- 4. CAS Expandable Baton Instructor Certification Course.** Presented by Performance Dimensions Inc. Bloomington, Ill. \$195.
- 5. Successful Promotion.** Presented by Davis & Associates. Anaheim, Calif. \$125.
- 6-10. Child Abuse & Exploitation.** Presented by the National College of District Attorneys. Baltimore.
- 7. Quik-Kuf Instructor Certification Course.** Presented by Performance Dimensions Inc. Bloomington, Ill. \$235.
- 7-9. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. London, England. \$550.
- 7-9. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. Seattle. \$495.
- 7-10. Critical Incident Management: Command Post Operations.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$500.
- 7-10. Street Level Drug Enforcement.** Presented by Investigator's Drug School. Fort Lauderdale, Fla. \$125.
- 7-11. Advanced Patrol Training.** Presented by the Oakland Police Academy. Auburn Hills, Mich. \$295.
- 7-11. Investigative Photography.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$400.
- 7-11. Drug Unit Commander Seminar.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$450.
- 7-11. Police Motorcycle Rider Course.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$650.
- 7-11. Homicide Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. St. Petersburg, Fla. \$450.

For further information:

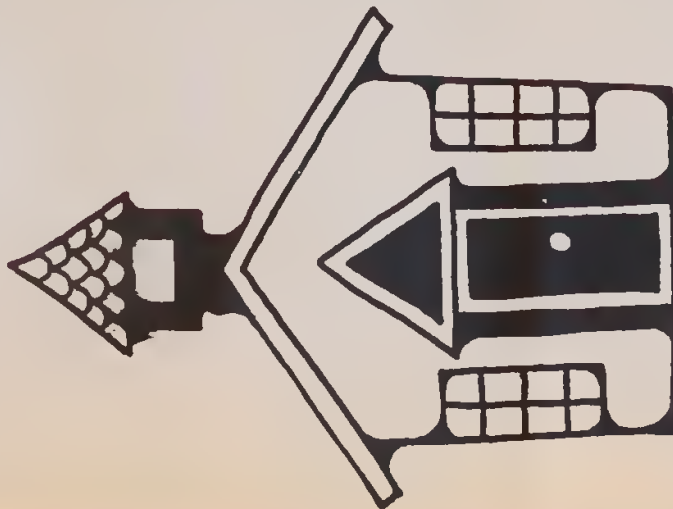
(Addresses & phone/fax numbers for organizations listed in calendar of events.)

- Barton County Community College.** Attn: James J. Ness, Director, Administration of Justice Programs, R.R. 3, Box 136Z, Great Bend, KS 67530-9283. (316) 792-1243 Fax: (316) 792-8035.
- Calibre Press.** 666 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062-2727. (800) 323-0037.
- Davis & Associates.** P.O. Box 6725, Laguna Niguel, CA 92607. (714) 495-8334.
- Execulech Internationale Corp.** P.O. Box 365, Sterling, VA 20167. (703) 709-5805 Fax (703) 709-5807.
- Executive Protection Institute.** Arcadia Manor, Rte. 2, Box 3645, Berryville, VA 22611. (703) 955-1128.
- Institute of Criminal Justice Studies.** Southwest Texas State University, West Campus, Canyon Hall, San Marcos, TX 78666-4610 (512) 245-3030 Fax: (512) 245-2834.
- Institute of Police Technology & Management.** University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. So., Jacksonville, FL 32216. (904) 646-2722.
- International Homicide Investigators Association.** P.O. Box 6790, Quantico, VA 22134-0670. (703) 670-4040. Fax: (703) 670-0407.
- Investigation Training Institute.** P.O. Box
- 669, Shelburne, VT 05482. (802) 985-9123
- Investigative Training Institute.** 621 Ridgeley Ave., Suite 100, Annapolis, MD 21401. (800) 828-0317.
- Investigator's Drug School.** P.O. Box 1739, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33312 Fax (305) 753-9493.
- Law Enforcement Training Systems.** P.O. Box 822, Granby, CT 06035. (203) 653-0788.
- Modern Warrior Inc.** 711 N. Wellwood Ave., Lindenhurst, NY 11757. (516) 226-8383.
- National College of District Attorneys.** University of Houston Law Center, Houston, TX 77204-6380. (713) 743-NCDA. Fax: (713) 743-1850.
- National Crime Prevention Institute.** Bngman Hall, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. (502) 588-6987.
- National Educational Service.** 1610 W. 3rd St., P.O. Box 8, Bloomington, IN 47402. (800) 733-6786. Fax: (812) 336-7790.
- New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management.** P.O. Box 57350, Babson Park, MA 02157-0350. (617) 237-4724.
- Northwestern University Traffic Institute.** 555 Clark St., P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204. (800) 323-4011.

- Performance Dimensions Inc.** P.O. Box 502, Powers Lake, WI 53159-0502. (414) 279-3850 Fax: (414) 279-5758
- Police Executive Research Forum.** 1200 Connecticut Ave., NW, Suite 930, Washington, DC 20036. (202) 466-7820. Fax: (202) 466-7826.
- R.E.B. Security Training Inc.** P.O. Box 697, Avon, CT 06001. (203) 677-5936 Fax: (203) 677-9635.
- John E. Reid & Associates Inc.** 250 S. Wacker Dr., Suite 1100, Chicago, IL 60606. (800) 255-5747. Fax: (312) 876-1743.
- Rollins College.** Public Safety Institute. 1000 Holt Ave., #2728, Winter Park, FL 32789-4499. (407) 647-6080. Fax: (407) 647-3828
- Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute.** P.O. Box 830707, Richardson, TX 75083-0707. (214) 690-2394 Fax: (214) 690-2458
- University of Vermont.** 30 South Park Dr., Colchester, VT 05465-2501 (800) 639-3188. Fax: (802) 656-3891.
- Westchester/Putnam/Dutchess Law Enforcement Facilitators Network.** c/o Det Galbraith, Carmel P.B.A., P.O. Box 101, Mahopac, NY 10541. (914) 628-1300.
- Youth Change.** 275 N. 3rd St., Woodburn, OR 97071-4705. (800) 545-5736.

School bells ring

For one county in North Carolina, that means the return of a School Resource Officer program that is already getting across-the-board rave reviews in only its second year of operation. **Page 1.**



Justice by the numbers:

The O.J. Simpson murder trial will put the spotlight on questions of reasonable doubt and statistical probability. A veteran researcher explains. **Forum, Page 8.**

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